

☐ The above prices include all ordinary charges.  
Roxbury, March 12, 1835. Sawly

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1836.

An important communication from "FRANKLIN," and some account of the "Disclosures of Maria Monk," see upon our First Page.

## SYNOGRAPHIC GLIMPSSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, January 19, 1836.

The President's Message delivered yesterday, may be considered rather more tedious than any one he has submitted. This however does not change my opinion as to his results. I do not regret the present aspect of our foreign relations, as it will satisfy the Government and the people of the necessity of giving that additional protection to commerce which it has long required, and placing the country in a posture of defence that will defy invasion. We ought not at least to forget the importance of rendering our Navy adequate to the protection of our interest and honor upon the ocean, while we are disputing about a treaty of indemnity for depredations committed upon our commerce twenty-five years ago, solely for want of an efficient naval force. Our unprotected commerce has been constantly a source of temptation to other nations; and we may be considered more indebted to their virtue, than our own prudence, that we have not been often plundered. Now is the time, with an overflowing treasury and not a dollar of debt, to put the country in a posture of defence, and our commerce in a situation of protection; so that each shall be adequate to all contingencies. The House should without delay introduce appropriation Bills for this purpose; and the Senate, it is thought by those to whose opinions I defer, will not dare refuse to pass them. I hope they would not—but I have less faith than hope. On the subject of arming, Mr Calhoun and his colleague, it is said, are too ultra for the Whigs—may it prove so; now is the time to test the experiment.

As the Message and documents in relation to France, are now before the public, we shall soon hear and have the public opinion in all its phases, from the nullifying crescent and whig quarte to the Democratic full moon. I await the changes.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the Hon Samuel Brandegee, is appointed Attorney General of N. York, and will soon vacate his seat in the House, not only to the regret of all his party, but to many of his political adversaries, who esteem him alike for his character and talents—his public deportment and his private worth. His loss is to be the more regretted, as the laws of New York allow no special election to supply the vacancy during this session.

Both Houses were occupied the whole day in a fruitless debate on Slavery. The subject has become so dull and stale no body cares to listen to it, unless Waddy Thompson or Mr Preston exhibit their oratorical pyrotechnics. Mr Leigh made a long labored speech in the Senate to show that Congress could not legislate either in this District or elsewhere on the subject; and furthermore that the Slave States by their compacts and constitutions could not abolish slavery, as it was depriving people of their property. Mr Peyton of Tennessee, and Mr Bouldin of Virginia, made speeches in the House, after an unsuccessful attempt to prevent debate by the previous question, which some members have a most ghastly horror at. The latter gentleman went back 600 years beyond the christian era, and knocked about the scenes in the catacombs of Thebes, and filled the House with the dust of antiquity. Peyton satisfied himself, without convincing his audience; but he stuck to the moderns and to the "ten miles square," and tried to raise the dust on Pennsylvania Avenue—it was frost-bound, like his audience;—it was "no go" to any of them. Both Houses adjourned without taking any vote.

This subject can do no possible harm in Congress, except to waste the time of the nation. Every thing vile, bitter, bilious, exciting, inflammatory and kantankerous, has been so often said, repeated, buffeted and bandied about, that Congress has got to be like and old opium eater on this subject, and no dose now would scarcely awaken them to any degree of nervous titillation, unless administered by the Ex-President; but it he should give them another pill, "three islands of hell-bore" could not cure them. Rely on it—there is nothing too good, or too bad, in this country to be discussed in Congress; and while this freedom of discussion is permitted, there is no danger of our liberties—Judges come before Kings—it is the Bench, not the Legislature, against which we must guard the palladium of our Freedom. REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, January 20th, 1836.

Senate.—This body were principally occupied in a debate on Col. Benton's Resolutions. But before these were reached, Mr Buchanan presented a memorial from the hand-ware dealers of Philadelphia, to repeal the second section of the Tariff of 1822. Mr Clay moved to discharge the Committee of Foreign Relations from the further consideration of that portion of the President's Message relating to the Navy; and on motion of Mr Webster, it was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr Linn presented a petition to extend the Cumberland Road to the frontiers of Mexico, requiring also an appropriation of \$350,000 for surveys for this purpose. Judge Rogers offered a resolution for appropriating \$1500 to bring up the Records of the Patent Office, which had got in arrears. Mr Southard's motion to amend the Rule relating to printing came up; and Mr King, of Alabama, opposed it, and called for the Reading of a Report on this subject, made by a Senator from R. I., repealing the resolution of May 15th, 1830. This was a two edged sword, that cut both ways. Mr Southard could only say, that the Senate must wait till the printer of the House close to supply them with documents; and then they were not bound up with those of the Senate. But he forgot that the administration Senators were in the same predicament, but made no complaint.—Mr Wright replied, saying that it was a question of inconvenience, submitted to, to avoid expense; as the expense of setting up two forms of the same matter was considered unnecessary. Col. Benton's Bank Resolutions came up; and Mr Southard moved an amendment, and desired the subject to be referred to the District of Columbia Committee. Mr Webster offered resolutions to have a committee of five raised to inquire into the state of the Banks, &c. in this District, with power to employ a clerk, and report by bill or otherwise.

Col. Benton's Military and Naval Resolutions then came up; and Mr Cuthbert, of Georgia, spoke chiefly in reply to Mr Webster's speech about the loss of the Fortification Bill last session. I am happily disappointed in finding this gentleman able to supply Mr Forsyth's place so well; and it is no disparagement to any one to say, that none can fill it. It was one which he most distinguished, and which has most distinguished him of any public post of his life. Here he was the Murat of the Administration cavalry; nothing could resist his charge; nothing escape his sword, and he came out of the melee unscathed by the conflict. I miss his white plume in battle; when shall we see it, or its like again? His successor suffers from a physical defect of voice, arising from disease, making it very laborious to speak; but he possesses a mind powerful and discriminating, chiefly shown in analysis, and scarcely less happy in generalizing a subject. He does not attack a speech in detail, nor search for weak points, but seizes the strongest; knowing if he can make a breach there, he shall rout his foe, the whole rabble of whose arguments will follow in his flight. He commenced to-day by saying, there breathes not an American who was desirous of war with France—it was an unnatural contest; but those breathed not an American who would not war for the interest and honor of his country. He said the opposition in the Senate were the majority; their responsibility to their country great; their duty was to be peaceful, as they assumed to be moderators; they should be mild, but firm—Was this view just? He hoped it would find approval in the breast of every Senator. He then proceeded to state the fate of the Fortification Bill last session; said Mr Webster reported it with amendments in Senate. Mr W. disclaimed. Mr C. said, then he volunteered and defeated it, which was worse—a greater fault. He then accused him of indulging in violence of manner and expression, on that occasion; because he thought he had his foes at advantage, and meant to take it; he urged himself into vehement emotions of eloquence; the Bill was rejected with scorn, and sent back to the House, who insist on their amendment, and return it to the Senate. Then was the time for that Senator to signify his desire of adopting some course to save the bill, acknowledged by all to be necessary. He followed the fate of the bill, showing it was lost by the Senate; and then came to Mr Webster's recent speech, which soon brought him on the floor to explain his sentiment, (or rather phrase, for I do not think he felt the force of it when he uttered it,) "that if the enemy had been at the Capitol, he would not have voted for that bill with its amendments." &c. Let my branch of the government, continues Mr C., so embarrass the Executive at such a moment as this, and the people would invest him with unbounded power. Thus the Senator's scruples would produce the very evils he would avoid.

Judge Hubbard followed in a speech to the same end, showing when, where, and how the bill was lost; but the Senate went into Executive business before he concluded. Mr W. was "chafed like a gilded velvet." Mr Pearce, of Rhode Island, delivered a powerful speech against the New York Relief Bill. Its passage is doubtful. REIS EFFENDI.

Good news from Mississippi and Illinois.—Poinexter laid upon the shelf. Letters from Mississippi state that the Jackson Van Buren candidates for Speaker of the House and President of the Senate have been elected—one by eight, and the other by ten majority; making a majority of eighteen votes in joint ballot. And they further state, that the election of Walker, the Jackson Van Buren candidate for Senator of the United States, in the place of Poinexter, is certain.

Letters from Illinois state that the lower branch of the Legislature of that State, now in session, have, by a large majority, passed resolutions nominating Van Buren for the Presidency, and Johnson for the Vice Presidency. The work, indeed, goes bravely on!

Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer has been bound over in \$500 bonds, in consequence of his assault on Mr Bennett. One of the witnesses testified that Webb was standing in front of his office, when Bennett passed by—that the latter had proceeded but a few steps, when Webb ran after him, "seized hold of him violently by the collar of his coat or cloak, gave him a turn round, and then struck him a very severe blow in the face with his fist, which had Mr Bennett prostrate on the snow bank, when Webb took from under his cloak a large walking cane, with which he struck Mr Bennett a violent blow on the back of the head, while he was still lying prostrate, and was in the act of inflicting a second blow" when he was seized. The assault, it seems, was made in a very characteristic and cowardly manner by Webb, who, with all his blustering, has scarcely courage enough to keep his soul and body together during a thunder shower.

All the freemasons, summoned from Philadelphia to give in their testimony before the Antislavery Inquisition at Harrisburg, have refused to take the oath tendered them, and have severally entered their protests against the power of the Legislature, or its Committee, to compel them to do so. Among the number we notice the names of the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and the editor of the U. S. Gazette, J. R. Chandler, Esq. When Mr Dallas came forward, and declining to take the oath was proceeding to address the committee, an attempt was made by some of the audience, to applaud him. The Inquisitor General, after muttering something, asked who had stamped. "It was I," said some one behind him. Stevens then called the sergeant-at-arms to take him into custody; which order was carried into effect.

The Plot Developed.—A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by the Committee on Internal Improvement, for the charter of a Bank, that is the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, with a capital of twenty eight millions of dollars, for which a bonus of two millions is to be given, to be expended in works of internal improvement.

Mrs. Barrett's Benefit.—The announcement of the fact that this evening is assigned for the Benefit of Mrs Barrett, is enough to fill the house, without reference to the bill of entertainment. This accomplished lady has been a peculiar favorite with the inhabitants of her native city ever since her debut upon the boards of "Old Drury." Her unrivalled personal beauty is rendered doubly fascinating by the full mellowness of her voice, and the graceful ease and dignity of her manner. In her professional character she is among the brightest of its ornaments—in her private, beloved by all who enjoy the pleasure of her acquaintance. With such claims, who can doubt the response when she asks for a benefit?

The Englishman in India, is an admirable comedy, and Mr Ball's Tom Tape cannot fail to afford a deal of amusement. "A day in Paris," is highly praised—but the last, though not least, piece of attraction, will be Mr Barrett's personation of Toby Tramp—a character in which no one can equal him.

Mary Tudor, Victor Hugo's celebrated Drama, has been rendered into English from the French, for the Warren Theatre, and will be produced there this evening with the entire strength of the company. We shall notice it more fully after its first representation.

Dr Channing and President.—In Dr Channing's War Service, published and published about a year since, allusion is made, in strong terms, of course, was made to a personage, who from the language employed, was universally understood to be the President of the United States. The objectionable sentiment imputed to him was, that a statesman and patriot would always seek the interest of his own country, without regard to right and justice. A correspondent of the Courier lately called the attention of the reverend preacher and the public to this accusation, declaring that neither the language quoted nor the sentiment embodied was to be found in the President's Message; he therefore desired Dr C. or his friends to state explicitly who was the "Chief Magistrate" referred to, and in what "Message," or in what part of the Message, the exceptional passage is to be found. No explanation or reply has appeared, so far as I know, in any of the public papers. Not even the young men of the Atlas could have said a word about it; hence I safely infer, that the quotation is really not to be found in the President's Message. If it were, they would not be backward in fixing the censure of Dr C. upon the President beyond question or doubt.

Under these circumstances, I am not a little surprised that a regard to justice has not induced Dr Channing to cause a statement to be made, which shall place this question on its true ground. The language, he will readily perceive, is calculated to give the impression it has given; and the fact that it has actually given the general impression above stated may be ascertained by him, if he will only take the trouble to inquire respecting it, of any of his friends whom he may casually meet. If even an unintentional injury be done to any one, Dr C. does not require to be told that natural conscience and the spirit of christianity both teach us, that it is our duty to make all the amends in our power. If an error, or a misrepresentation, or equivocal language conveying a misrepresentation, be brought home to any one, not only his regard to his own reputation should induce him to undeceive the public, but a high sense of honor and a sacred regard to justice should impel him, unsolicited, to repair the injury, openly, frankly, and without delay. It is possible that I may have occasion to speak of this subject more fully at some future time. JUSTICE.

The Wm. Gibbons.—We mentioned in Saturday's Post that the boiler of the Steamboat William Gibbons burst on the previous Thursday as she was coming into the harbor at New York. The N. Y. Gazette states that—

"The accident happened between eight and nine o'clock, near the Upper Middle. The owners on hearing of the accident per telegraph, immediately dispatched the steamboat Hercules, Captain Vanderbilt, to her assistance.—After the accident, Captain Halsey immediately sent his small boat for surgical assistance, and meeting the steamboat Citizen in the Narrows, she immediately proceeded to Quarantine where the Deputy Health Officer, Dr. Daniel M. Hitchcock, attended by his assistant, Dr. James Harcourt, with their usual promptness repaired in half an hour to the Gibbons, which vessel they reached about 11 o'clock, when they found the following persons dead—Isaac Davenport, of Charleston, passenger—Charles Duncan, bar keeper—Stephen Longstreet, fireman, and Henry—a Frenchman, do.

Mr B. F. Rogers, from Augusta, Geo. was dreadfully scalded and died on the way to Quarantine. Five killed in all. Richard Toddy, 2d Engineer, is much injured and is not expected to live. The bodies of Messrs. Davage and Duncan were brought to the city, the others were left at the Quarantine to be conveyed to the Marine Hospital. We learn that the Mr Rogers, above mentioned, is the son of Dr Rogers of Massachusetts, and was on the eve of marriage to a young lady of that state.

Since the above, we learn that the William Gibbons had the assistance of three steamboats, the Citizen, American Eagle and Hercules, the two former of which towed her to the city, and the latter conveyed those who were dead or severely scalded, as above stated, to the Hospital at Quarantine. The engineer and officers state that there was only nine inches of steam at the time of explosion.

When the explosion took place, which was as loud as the report of a cannon, Captain Halsey was standing near the chimney, and, strange to say, he escaped entirely uninjured. The presence of mind displayed by him was admirable in the extreme, for he no sooner was aware of the accident than he sprang to the sky lights, and opened them, thus giving immediate vent to the steam, and preventing, perhaps, a more serious extension of injury to the persons on board. The boat is not injured in any way, with the exception of the chimney which collapsed, and this will be forthwith repaired at the Dry Dock where she is now lying.

Legislative.—There was rather a thin muster of members in both branches of the Legislature on Saturday, and a corresponding indisposition to engage in business of interest. One of the select Committees of the Senate made a report that incorporated capital to the amount of three millions five hundred and forty thousand dollars, had been already prayed for during the present session. The Report was sent down to the House, as was also an order directing an inquiry why Revolutionary pensioners were charged certain fees for certificates and information furnished at the Secretary's office. In the House, the Bank Investigating Committee were authorized to employ one or more clerks to keep a record of their proceedings and the results of their examinations.

Fort Winthrop.—In pursuance of orders given by the War Department, the fortification upon the summit of Governor's Island, heretofore known as Fort Warren, will hereafter receive the name of Fort Winthrop, as a token of respect for the memory of Governor John Winthrop, who was the proprietor of the Island upon which the Fort is situated.

Errata.—The memorial praying Congress to create two hundred millions of five per cent stock, mentioned in our paper of Saturday, was presented in the Senate by Mr McKean of Pennsylvania, and was from the citizens of Schuylkill Co. in that State.

The Publishers of the "Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk," are quarrelling about a division of the spoils. Her mother contradicts her story.

The Globe contradicts the report that the Revenue Cutters have been placed by the President under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs Sharpe sailed in the ship St James for London.

Accounts from St Augustine, Florida, to the 6th inst, represent the aspect of affairs there gloomy enough. The Seminole were committing ravages within ten miles of that city, and still advancing northward. The whole of Musquito county has been burnt by the Indians. Clinch has fought, and got the worst of it—driven back to his pickets. There was a great scarcity of provisions, and all communication cut off by the savages, who occupy the road between St Augustine and Jacksonville or Pablo. Every plantation to the south of Mr Bulow's has been either destroyed or abandoned. Gen Clinch appears to have been left almost without forces, the volunteers having returned to their homes on the expiration of the term for which they engaged. A steamboat left Charleston on the 13th inst, and another from Savannah, loaded with provisions, arms and ammunition, and U. S. troops.—Eve Gaz.

## POLICE COURT.

The case of Mr. Vans.—WILLIAM VANS was charged with committing an assault on the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, on Friday, December 3d, 1835.—This case is quite a special marvel in our Police affairs, and not the least remarkable feature in it, is that the prosecution should have been delayed till seven weeks after the alleged assault took place. The parties in the prosecution have stood in adverse attitude towards each other for about a quarter of a century. The defendant, as is well known, is the "everlasting, unceasing, unyielding William Vans," as Mr B.—of the House of Representatives, is usually called for and far-fetched sorer, denominated him, in a debate into which he gratuitously dragged his name, on Thursday last. Mr Lowell, in the days of his professional life, was counsel for the Codmans, against whom Mr Vans has, during the last generation, persisted in advancing certain heavy pecuniary demands. Mr Vans is seventy-three years of age, and Mr Lowell sixty-seven, but notwithstanding their venerable years, the evidence introduced proved that they fought with more than youthful vigor and elicit. By the criminal law, a party, who directly or indirectly first prosecutes, is entitled to the benefit of his own testimony, but the defendant's mouth is shut—his statements, whether true or false, cannot be availed against the oath of his adversary. In the present case, therefore, Mr Lowell was a witness in his own behalf, and allowed to give his own ex-parte explanation of the origin and progress of the affray, in which he became involved. We stated on Saturday, that the testimony in the case was conflicting—and to what extent will be manifest from the following minutes of the substantial parts of it:—

John Lowell.—On the 2d of December, I saw Mr Vans near Castle-street; he was looking towards me with a ferocious expression. For the last ten years, when I've met Mr Vans, he has obliged me to turn out of his way. At this time, when I came up towards him, he was standing on the curb of the side walk; he spread his elbows out; I passed out round him, and he followed me; I was alarmed, and said to him—"What do you want?" Mr Vans replied, with both fists clenched,—"What's that to you? you—rascal." I then said to him, "You wish to pick a quarrel; but nothing you can say can induce me to quarrel." Vans again answered, "You quarrel with me, you—rascal; I'll kick a dozen of you! you—rascal." I was terrified at his conduct, and grasped my cane with a firmness I did not think myself capable of; he followed me about forty feet, and said to me, "You've robbed me—you've ruined me." I told him I would never quarrel with a man guilty of a fraudulent alteration of papers. He replied, "You lie, you—rascal," and struck me in the back of the head. I then struck him with my cane two severe blows—very severe blows—with my cane. I was in a state of tremendous terror; the language he used to me I could not undertake to repeat; I never heard a *poissarde*, or Billingsgate woman use such expressions. I had not met him so long for 30 years; the last time I saw him was in 1805, in Paris; I think I gave him two blows; they were very heavy—for I felt that I was contending for my life—I believed I should have perished from the blow he gave me in the back of my head, if it had not been for the state of excitement I was in—the blow knocked my spectacles off—and made my eyes strike fire—I then struck him *con amore*, as the Italians say—I struck him with a good will—I endeavored to put him *hors-du-combat*; and I think if no one had interfered, it would have soon been over—I don't believe he would ever have struck me again; he put his fist up to my face six or seven times—after I struck him, he struck me a violent blow in the mouth, and I feel the effects of it now—he jammed my head between two bars of a window, and hurt my nose, and seized me by the throat.

Thomas N. French.—while in Mr Seavern's store, heard Vans' voice; went to the door; Vans' language to Mr Lowell was extremely abusive; Lowell went down the street to avoid Vans; Vans kept at his side, with his hands raised; he put his hand on to Lowell's collar; Lowell then struck Vans with his cane; both of their hats were off; blood ran profusely from Vans' head; Vans then pushed Lowell through a window. I separated them; I have always stated that Mr Lowell struck the first blow, after Vans collared him.

Joseph D. Phillips.—was standing in a store at the corner of Warren street; saw Vans and Lowell when they met near the corner of Castle street; they did not appear to be pleasant to one another; just before I got to them, I saw Mr Lowell strike Vans with his cane; Vans appeared to be angry, and made motions with his hands, but I did not see him strike Lowell till Lowell struck him with a cane; Vans struck back, and pushed Lowell against a window; after that Lowell struck him three or four times; Mr French then came out to part them, &c.; I saw them all the time from their meeting to the fight, &c. I heard Vans use very bad language, and shake his fists; he did no strike; Mr Lowell turned partly round to strike Mr Vans. W. C. Webster.—as I got near the corner of Orange street, I saw Lowell strike Vans with his cane; then saw Vans lay hold of Lowell and push him against the window, &c. When the first blow was struck I was 3 rods off.

Samuel Ellenwood.—saw Lowell and Vans in conversation nearly opposite Mr Seavern's store; I saw Lowell's cane up to him; he knocked Vans hat off before Vans got up to him; Lowell then gave him another blow; both had hats on when I first saw them; Vans gathered himself up, and went at Lowell, &c. Mr Ross went up to Lowell and said to him—"What did you strike that may for?" Lowell answered, "He struck me first." Mr Ross replied, "No he didn't; you struck him first." Lowell then said—"Well; he gave me the lie first."

Samuel Ross.—saw Lowell advancing towards me, and Vans following him—they were north of Seavern's store, a little—there was no one between me and them—they were talking—the first thing I noticed, Mr Lowell turned, and I saw him strike Mr Vans. By the time I got up some one came out of Seavern's store and parted them—I said to Lowell—"You young rascal! what are you doing?" He said—"Vans struck me first." Says I, "No; I think you struck first." "Well," says he; "he called me a liar."

Henry Cutter.—Mr French always told me that Mr Lowell struck the first blow.

Thomas N. French.—I told Mr Cutter, I think, that Vans shook Lowell first; but that Lowell struck the first blow. I do say now that Vans laid hands on Lowell first.

Abraham Whitney.—was following Lowell northly—saw him go round a post to turn out from Vans—Vans followed Lowell, and talked to him at the same time—heard him call Lowell a rascal, and strike him on the neck or shoulders, with his hand or fist—I'm certain he struck him, and went to grab him with the other hand; after that, as soon as Mr Lowell could turn round, he struck Mr Vans on the head, &c.

Thomas W. Seaverns.—heard Mr Vans say to Lowell—"You lie, you—rascal." They passed the door, and Vans followed Lowell, gave him a push, and collared him, and sent him a-head. Mr Lowell then turned and gave him a blow, &c.

Brinkley Adams Hastings.—keeps in Seavern's store—heard the altercation—observed Mr Vans approach or strike Lowell first—he struck him a blow partly on the neck.

William H. Gardiner, Esq., counsel for Mr Lowell, only wished to have Mr Vans bound over to keep the peace.

John W. James, Esq., for the defence, stated that Mr Vans was willing to enter into obligations to keep the peace towards Mr Lowell, but also required that Mr Lowell should likewise give bonds to keep the peace towards him.

After hearing the arguments on Saturday afternoon, and having come to the conclusion that Mr Vans had committed the assault charged, Judge Simmons, in pursuance of the intimation of Mr Lowell's counsel, proposed to sentence Mr Vans to pay the costs of prosecution, and to give bonds in the sum of \$200, to keep the peace towards Mr Lowell and all others. At first Mr Vans assented to this judgment; but when he ascertained the legal effect of it, he expressed a preference to abide the result of a trial by jury, and gave bonds accordingly for his appearance at the Municipal Court.

Fires.—Two fires occurred in Savannah on the 12th inst. At the first, three wooden buildings fronting on Bryan-street and Bay Lane, were destroyed. A very large amount of cotton, stored in cotton sheds on the opposite side of the lane, was saved by the good management of the Fire Company.—The second proved to be in the same neighborhood, Mr. J. Cunningham's cotton shed, No. 1, in which upwards of \$20,000 worth of cotton was stored; not more than 30 bales, however, were destroyed, before the fire was got under. One negro woman, and two children, are stated to have lost their lives in the first conflagration.

Mr Burdham, late one of the proprietors of the New York Evening Post, died in that city Tuesday last.

Congress.—The proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday will be found in our correspondent's letter.

In the House, 5000 extra copies of Mr Adams's report on the Smithsonian bequest were ordered to be printed. A discussion on the slave question was interrupted by a vote of the House to proceed to consider the orders of the day. The bill to extend, for a limited time, the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed. The House voted to postpone all other business, and went into Committee of the whole on the N. Y. relief bill, which was debated until the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Thursday, 21st, the Slavery question, and Mr. Benton's resolution in relation to the surplus revenue, were debated, but no final action was had on either. The House took up the question of order on an appeal from the decision of the Chair upon a Slavery petition presented by Mr Adams, upon which Mr Glascock had raised the question of reception; after a debate the subject was postponed to Saturday week. Mr Jarvis resolution on the Slavery question was debated. No other business of interest.

Fire!—On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Sash and Box Factory, occupied by Mr Jotham Potter, on Commercial, formerly Lynn street, which was entirely consumed together with its contents; the flames soon communicated to a building to the leeward, owned by Mr Darling as a stable, and Mr Thomas Pratt, house and carpenter, which was soon torn down, and the flames thus arrested on that side. On the windward side a stable occupied by Mr Luther Towne, wood-wharf-inger, was considerably injured.—Galaxy.

Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The N. Y. Commercial, of last evening says—"that Capt. Taylor, of brig Aurora, who arrived at that port yesterday morning from Metamoras, states that when he left, the passengers and crew, fifty in number, of the American schooner Hannah and Elizabeth, were in prison at that place; the schooner, with a cargo of merchandise, having been chased ashore and captured by the Mexican armed schooner Bravo. The Hannah and Elizabeth was bound from New Orleans for Texas. Capt. Taylor states that the prisoners were in irons."

The Drying House of the extensive Powder Mills of Messrs Vernal and Salomon, near Spottswood, N. J. blew up on Wednesday last, injuring severely the foreman, Marvin Fuller, of Middletown, Connecticut, and one hand.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, BY STEPHEN BROWN.

30 shares United States Bank, 154 adv.
1 Boston Mail Co. at Waltham, \$8 22½.
37 City Bank, 5 a 53 adv.
10 People's Bank, 6 adv.
10 South Bank, 3 adv.
15 Fulton Bank, \$291 per share.
9 Massachusetts Bank, 1 a v.
\$5000 Boston City and State Loan Fund, payable next September, 21 disc.
15 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad, \$92 per share.
10 Roxbury India Rubber Co., \$96 per share.
20 Bayden Iron Co., \$59 per share.
West Boston Bridge, \$150.
17 Best Type and Steel Plate Foundry, \$50 pr sh.
5 Ocean Insurance Co., 30 adv.

## SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

SATURDAY, January 23--ARRIVED.

Dutch galleon Venilla, from Kraneberg, Rotterdam, via Gloucester.

S. N. N. Perry, Washington, N. C. Sloop Fancy Packet, Adams, Salem.

CLEARED.

Ship St Mark, (new, 490 tons) John Holmes, Savannah, J. M. McGaw; bark Wallace, Thaxter, Havana, Bates & Co; bark Simpson, New Orleans, J. Fairfield; Chet, E. Bridge, Charleston; brig Cordelia, Lane, Halifax; J. A. Dickson; Roque, Joseph, Proctor, Jr., New Orleans, J. A. Low; schrs Catharine, (Br) Lingley, St John, N. B.; Lavinia, (Br) Vaughan, do; Mary Kimball, I. Chudwick, New York; Mail, Loring, do; John, Jordan, Saco; John, Hinds, Frankfurt; sloop Boston Packet, (Amson), Portsmouth.

4 P M—Brig Columbia, Ryder, Alexandria; schs John Hopkins, Foster, Richmond; Coral Rock, Robbins, Philadelphia; Dover Packet, Sterling, Dover.

SUNDAY—No arrival.

Telegraph reports that brig Banner remains on Minor Rock, apparently in halves.

The Banner, of Providence, on Cohasset rocks, has bilged. She had 679 bales cotton to H. Hall; 649 hides and 2000 feet of lumber. The steamer Boston proceeded on Saturday morning to tow her into Cohasset.

The sch Columbia, Long, from West Indies, of and for Elizabeth City, was lost at Ocracoke 23d ult.

The sch Wilmont, from Fredericksburg for Boston, is ashore on La Homading Shoal. Part of her cargo of corn was landed at Holmes Hole, 21st.

Since the storm of the 7th and 8th insts, the stern of a vessel, with "Napoleon of New York," on it, came ashore at Baymore's Beach, Delaware.

Gloucester, Jan 22—The buoy at Harding's Rock, at the foot of Squam bar, is gone.

The Favorite, Smith, for Messina, sailed from Genoa Dec 6.

At Rochelle, Dec 5, Sardius, for N York soon. The Mary, (or Maria) Jane, and Dido, do, sailed day before.

Advertised at Liverpool, Dec 21, Harold, Hall, for New Orleans 23th.

The Olive, Bray, from Philadelphia, at Laguna.

At St Croix, Dec 24, Wm Wirt, Chase, from Boston, ar day before.

At Wickford, Lamphour, from N York, at Curacao, disg.

At Matanzas, Jan 1, Whig, Rogers, for N O leaves next day; Mechanic, Blanchard, Boston, one; Lincoln, Douglass, do, 10; Baltic, Leavitt, do 6; Baltimore, do one; Lincoln, Douglass, for do; Centurion, Spooner, do; McLean, Barker, do; Florida, Prince, do disg; Highlander, do loud; John & Edward, for do; Portland, do one; Neptune, Gould, do; Bacchus, Bernard, N Orleans, one; New York, wait cargo; Gooding, and Pauline, Wilson, one; Cordelia, Crook, do; Portland; Conductor, Edwards, do one; Edeline, Stanwood, do do; Providence, Edgemoor, one; Jacob Emlay, for Warren 23th.

Brigs Commerce, Rogers, for Rum Key, sailed from Port au Prince 2d inst.

At Jamaica, 21st ult, brig Emma, Durbin, Boston, disg; System, Hutchings, disg; schs Oscar, Rogers, hence, disg; Sedan, Soule, just ar.

At Apalachicola, 2d inst, bark Thierins, wait freight.

At Rio Janeiro, 22d Nov, ship Clifford Way, from Boston; bark Mary, Barstow, for Boston 2 days; brig Brilliant, Snow, for Mediterranean; Lima, Lane, do.

SPOKEN.

Sept 16, Izette, Salem, 40 sp. 1 wh; Nov 11, Bengal, do, 2 wh 30 sp.

Jan 1, lat 51 lon 68, Mentor, Carr, hence for Havana.

Jan 3, lat 31 30 lon 74, sch Elizabeth, hence for Mobile—he had been ashore at Bermuda; put into B. and repair—he intended to put into first port in N Carolina.

Jan 2, lat 33 lon 69 50, Hope, Howes, from Boston for Apalachicola.

Jan 1, lat 33 lon 69, ship Nantasket, Charleston 3 days, for Liverpool.

Jan 3, near Mantacilla Reef, ship Byron, New Orleans, 20 for Liverpool.

Jan 5, lat 32, lon 67 30, Exchange, N York for St Domingo.

Jan 13, lat 36 30, lon 72, Hiram, Soule, Teneriffe, 35, for N York.

Jan 20, brig Solon, of Bath, Wilmington N York, for Providence, lost part of deck load, boats, &c.

SALEM, Jan 22—ar steamboat Independence, Howes, Boston, to go on the railway; Richmond Packet, New York; Albion, Baltimore.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan 22—ar brig Alpine, Bayley, Mayaguez 23d ult. Left sch Charles, Atkinson, of Hingham, wait cargo. Brig Brutus, for Boston, sailed 20th.

FORTLAND, Jan 21—ar Mary & Polly, Boston.

BEAUFORT, Jan 14—ar schs Mechanic, Boston; 16th, Novel, do.

NANTUCKET, Jan 17—sailed Factor, Folger, Havana.

MARLEHEAD—ar splendid, Tucker, Aux Cayes.

NEO PORT, Jan 22—cleared Volo, de Soto, Havana.

NEW LONDON, Jan 19—ar Connecticut, Middleton, Trinidad at Ancha, Nov 20, 2100 bbls oil.

NEW YORK, Jan 20—ar Havana, Lane, Havana; Ganzs, Jordan, Newport, W. H. Hope, Retrive, Abbott, Alicant, Susan, Watlington, Curacao.

Cleared Boston, Gould, Boston.

21st—ar Homer, Turner, Leideaux; Silsbee, Jan St Domingo; Aurora, Ward, Matanzas, 10; Gipsy, Fenison, Santhofax; Aurora, Tay or, Metamoras, 10; Gipsy, Fenison, Santhofax; Chetlain, do; Louisa, Leacock, St Thomas.

Cleared Laibella, Corning, Maranham; Oscar, Boston.

23d—ar ships Mount Zion, Swanton, Liverpool, via Bermuda; Melan, do, Pligster, New Orleans; Kentucky, banker, do; Betty, do, Pligster, New York; Newport, W. H. Hope, Retrive, Abbott, Alicant, Susan, Watlington, Curacao.

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**AUCTION SALES.**  
 BY DANIEL HERSEY,  
 Office No 24 Exchange street.  
**BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS &c.**  
*This Day at 10 o'clock, at office.*  
 Will be sold a general assortment of Blacksmiths' Tools, among which are, 2 anvils—2 vices—2 pair bellows—1 buck ram—hammers—sedges—tong—chisels—cut tools—eye traps and numerous other articles—1 patent balance—1 leigh stove—furniture, &c.  
 BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM,  
 Office corner of Federal and Mills a street  
**LONDON TOOTH BRUSHES—BATH LETTER & BIBLE PAPER—MULLER'S QUILLS—SEALING WAX—FANCY ROAPS, &c.**  
*Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, at office.*  
 To close sundry consignments—a variety of articles of to

water color paper - nuts - box of dominos - **Real Bath** stamped letter, billet and note paper, handsome **assorted colors** - **five** red post, note and billet do. - **extra superline red sealing wax** - **Milner's** quality set of mathematical instruments - **Atkinson's** high case of **Barber's** old English razors, 7 in the case, marked for each day in the week. - **at 11 o'clock** -  
An assortment of tooth brushes - **Ruspina, Prouts, Atkinson, Smyth's, &c.**  
Also - **quill, hair, comb and hair brushes** - **to sell** -

STOCK OF STOVES—GRATES—TIN WARE, &c.  
—by order of Assignees—  
On Wednesday, at 9 o'clock,  
At No 32 Union st,  
—unless previously disposed of at private sale.

With the said public auction, the entire stock in trade of the said Tufts—consisting of an extensive variety of stoves, grates—funnels—oven mouths—patent oven doors, boiler doors—  
together with a general assortment of tin ware, suitable for

English dish covers—portable ovens—britannia ware—and all other articles usually found in such a store.

To be leased on ground rent, for the term of 25 years, commencing on the first day of July next, all that estate now occupied by Mr B. C. Frobisher, Jeweller and others under him, being No 87 Washington st, near the head of State st, and running back to the City land between the old and new Court Houses.

measures 20 feet 3 on Washington street—99 feet 11 on the street passing round Joy's Buildings—159 feet on the estate of the fifty associates—35 feet 9 on the rear of the City land, where a new street is projected and a building is to be erected.

The above lease will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, on the floor of the City Hall, on Saturday, 30th inst.

For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to E. H. Robbins, No 5 Philips's Buildings, and where a plan of the premises may be seen.

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BY F. E. WHITE,

**DAMAGED SAILCLOTH.**  
*Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, at No 75 Long wh,*  
*—for account of whom it may concern—*

BY JOHN TAYLER.  
Office No 8 Central wh  
JUNK & SHAKINGS.  
*This day at 11 o'clock.*

A quantity of junk and shakings.  
By order of Dan'l D. Brodhead, Navy Agent.

Landing from bark Miranda from Smyrna.  
10,000 drums pulled figs—in good order  
1,440 do Sultana raisins  
131 bags fiberts—of superior quality  
12 bales fine Smyrna Sponge

Tomorrow, at 11½ o'clock, at office,  
100 bags Saltpetre—25 bales Mungeet.  
20 bales Sumac—2 bxs Columbo Root—1 bag Tumeric.

SHERIFFS' SALE.  
Suffolk, ss. Boston, Jan. 23, 1856.  
Taken on sundry writs and will be sold by consent of parties,  
on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at a store in Blackstone street

The stock of a West India goods dealer—consisting of a general assortment, such as is generally kept in a grocery store—Particulars tomorrow.

DRY GOODS.  
On Thursday at 9½ o'clock at office,  
A large and general assortment of foreign and domestic dry  
goods.  
Cash advanced on dry goods.

Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchange street,  
FURNITURE & CLOTHING.

At No 73 Broad street,  
A variety of house furniture—consisting of 6 feather beds—  
some nearly new—a lot of bedding—tables—chairs—crochery  
and glass ware—kitchen furniture.

**CROCKERY WARE—FURNITURE—STOVES, &c.**  
*Tomorrow at 9½ o'clock, at office.*  
 A large lot of crockery ware—consisting of 60 printed tea  
 sets—40 chamber sets—plates—bowls—pitchers—mugs, &c.

Also—a good assortment of stoves—consisting of 3 cooking  
—James's patent—Lehigh—Franklin—box and oven stoves—  
—oven funnel, and numerous other articles.

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**BY WHITWELL, BOND & CO.**

on Saturday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at City Hall, by order  
of the Board of Directors,  
2300 shares in the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corpora-

conditions—25 dollars per share payable 5th February—25 dollars 5th March—25 dollars 5th May, and the residue 5th June, without interest—and hereafter entitled to the same dividends as the old stocks.

**INDIA RUBBER & OTHER CLOTHING.**  
*Tonorrow, at 10 o'clock, at above.*  
 A great variety of genteel clothing—comprising blk, blue and

Also—a variety of cutlery—articles of dry goods—fancy goods, &c.

A large lot of super paper hangings—mostly odd rolls—suitable for handboxes—several rolls of rich bordering.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS—WATCHES.  
*Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, at office,*  
 2 superior boot top travelling trunks.  
 Also—1 case 12 blk. port bats.

On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at office,

**SICILY MADEIRA.**  
*On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at No 8 Central whf.*

half pipes Sicily Madeira wine—imported into New York  
the Hector Craig—is represented as a superior article.

**VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,**  
*On Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at office,*

Particulars hereafter

—At private sale—  
CHEAP FOR CASH.  
Worthy the attention of merchant tailors,  
pieces No 4 and 5 canvass padding  
do sup London cloths and cassimeres  
do best duck for vest padding, &c

PLENDID LYNX CAPES, for sale at WILLIAM  
BARRY'S, No 94 Washington street.

—Neck Ties, &c. of the first quality, and on the most  
reasonable terms. epistf 228

